

**FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI KETERLAMBATAN
PENGEMBALIAN DRM RAWAT INAP KE UNIT REKAM MEDIS DI
RUMAH SAKIT UMUM DAERAH TUGUREJO SEMARANG PERIODE
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ABSTRAK

Pada bulan mei, 33,4% dokumen rekam medis di RSUD Tugurejo Semarang terlambat dikembalikan ke unit rekam medis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor yang mempengaruhi keterlambatan pengembalian dokumen rekam medis berdasarkan Man, Material, Machines, Methode dan prosentase pengembalian dokumen rekam medis rawat inap, menjelaskan faktor yang mempengaruhi keterlambatan pengiriman DRM. Penelitian ini adalah deskriptif dengan metode observasi dan wawancara. Tabel checklist digunakan untuk mengukur prosentase pengembalian DRM rawat inap. Sampel penelitian adalah 286 DRM rawat inap. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan, setiap bangsal rawat inap mempunyai satu koder bangsal, alat yang digunakan untuk mengembalikan DRM yaitu tas pengantar DRM dan komputer dalam menginput data, pengembalian DRM menggunakan metode langsung dan prosentase pengembalian DRM rawat inap tergolong cukup tinggi yaitu sebanyak 62 DRM (21,75%) disebabkan karena belum lengkapnya pengisian RM 20 (Resume Medis). Saran, dokter sebaiknya melengkapi informasi medis pasien pada DRM terutama RM 20 (Resume Medis), perlu penambahan komputer di setiap bangsal dan sosialisai kepada seluruh koder bangsal mengenai batas pengembalian DRM rawat inap.

Kata Kunci : 5M, Keterlambatan Pengembalian, Dokumen rekam medis

**FACTORS AFFECTING THE DELAY OF REMEDY DRM REFUND TO
MEDICAL RECORD UNITS IN GENERAL HOSPITALS OF TUGUREJO
SEMARANG PERIOD IN 2017**

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ABSTRACT

In May, 33.4% of medical records at Regional Public Hospital Tugurejo Semarang were late returned to medical record unit. This study aimed to determine factors affecting delayed return of medical records based on Man, Material, Machines, Method and percentage of inpatient medical records return, explained factors affecting delayed of medical records delivery. This study was a descriptive study with observation and interview method. Checklist table used to measure the percentage of inpatient medical record returns. Study samples was 286 inpatient medical records. Results showed that each inpatient ward had one koder. The tools used for restore inpatient medical records was a medical records delivery bag and computer for data input, Medical records returned used direct method and percentage of inpatient medical record returns was quite high as much as 62 medical records (21.75%) due to incomplete record of RM 20 (Medical Resume). Suggestions, Doctor should complete patient's medical information on medical records especially RM 20 (Medical Resume), it was necessary to add computers in every ward and do socialization to all ward koder regarding inpatient medical records return limits.

Keyword : 5M, Delayed Return, Medical records